cepts of the school of Salerno, composed by John of Milan, for the use of Robert, Duke of Normandy, the son of William the Conqueror, who came here to be healed of a wound contracted in the holy wars; has been frequently republished, translated by Prof. Ordronnaux, N.Y., 1872.

In the early part of the thirteenth century, Frederick II. published an edict that no one should practise medicine in the Kingdom of Naples, until he had been examined by the faculty of Salerno. The candidate, after completing his course of studies, was examined on the Therapeutics of Galen, the first book of Avicenna and the Aphorisms of Hippocrates. He afterwards swore to be pure in his life, to be submissive to the laws, to attend the poor gratuitously, and not to share the profits of the apothecary. He then received a diploma, but for the first year was compelled to practise under the superintendence of an older physician.

In the year 1315, Mondino, a Professor in the University of Bo'ogna, dissected two human bodies, and afterwards published an anatomical description of the body, with plates engraved on wood, which, for the next 300 years, was used as a text-book in the Italian universities.

About the same time with Mondino, flourished Gilbert, surnamed Anglicanus, a writer who must be considered as peculiarly interesting to us, from his being the earliest English physician, whose name is sufficiently celebrated to entitle him to a place in the history of medicine.

Alchemy now flourished in Europe. Roger Bacon was born in Somersetshire in the year 1214. He was a man several centuries in advance of his time, and has been classed among the alchemists, and during his researches in alchemy made many wonderful discoveries.

Thomas Linacre, an English physician, born at Canterbury, 1460, founded the Royal College of Physicians, London, and was its President' during life. This organization of the medical faculty first gave educated physicians rank above quacks and pretenders. Linacre also established professorships at Oxford and Cambridge for illustrating Hippocrates and Galen.

Physicians in the middle ages being invariably priests, whom a canon in the church forbids to shed blood, surgical operations commonly fell

into the hands of an inferior and ignorant class of barber surgeons, who frequently were itiner-But surgery was now about to receive a ants. great impulse from Ambrose Paré, who commenced his career as a barber surgeon. At that period wounds received from firearms were considered poisonous, and it was customary on that account to cauterize their track with boiling oil. In 1536, on one occasion, while serving as surgeon with the French army at Provence, Paré's supply of oil failed him. He could not sleep for anxiety, but in the morning he found that those who had not been cauterized were doing far better than those who had, and this soon led to a revolution in practice.

Later on, we have John Hunter, justly styled the "Father of English surgery," born in Lanarkshire 1728, the son of a farmer. At 20 years of age he entered his brother William's dissecting room, in London, where he applied himself with such assiduity that he made immense strides in the study of anatomy, physiology, and comparative anatomy. In 1773 he commenced his first regular course of lectures in surgery.

But to go back to medicine. In the fifteenth century we hear for the first time of whooping cough, scurvy, and the sweating sickness.

In 1628, William Harvey, after having taught for about ten years the circulation of the blood in his lectures, published his doctrine to the world; it made rapid progress, and was universally adopted during the lifetime of its discoverer.

In 1661, Malpighi, by the aid of the microscope, showed the course of the globules of the blood in the smaller vessels. The true theory of respiration soon followed the discovery of circulation. The ancients taught that the minute bronchial tubes inosculated with the pulmonary veins, and that the air thus found its way into the heart. In 1661 Malpighi demonstrated the vesicular substance of the lungs, and about the same time Borelli and others showed the mechanism by which respiration is accomplished.

About this time, in Italy, we have Alfonso Borelli, a profound mathematician, publishing his work, "De Motu Animalium," in which he originates the "Iatro Mathematical School,"